

CHAPTER THIRTY-TWO

Of Mines and Men—the Story of Keetley

Few pursuits in life have had more influence on men than mining. Civilization itself prospered as men learned to take metal ores from the earth and fashion the substances into useful tools. Precious minerals and valuable ores have caused great cities and small towns to rise and fall with mining's fortunes and tides. Many men have given their lives as they struggled to take nature's treasures from deep within the earth. Mining, too, has usually written the character references of those who pursued it, as some have been motivated by a sincere desire to find things they could share and others have searched only for themselves and their greed.

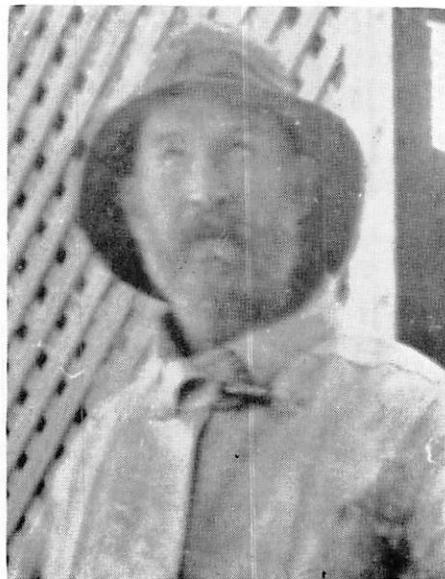
Wasatch County has been vitally concerned with mines and miners, as has already been explained in earlier chapters. Vigorous mining progress in the Park City area had a great impact on commerce and industry in Wasatch towns, and much of the county's colorful history centers around the men of the mines.

The county's northern-most settlement, the town of Keetley, owes its existence to mining activity. It was the last community in the county to be organized, and for several decades was known and identified only as a mining shaft. Its location was first plotted in 1887 when leaders of the Park City Mining District chose a point of elevation for the portal of a drainage tunnel from the properties of the Daly Mining Company and the Ontario Silver Mining Company.

The Ontario-Daly No. 2 Drain Tunnel, as the project became known, was a tremendous undertaking for the time. It was to be more than 15,000 feet in length, cost nearly half a million dollars and take six years to complete. By 1898 the tunnel had been extended from the present site of Keetley into the Daly West Mining Company ground, a total of over 20,500 feet and had cost well over \$670,000.

The man chosen to supervise the work on the tunnel was one of the west's most picturesque mining characters, John B. "Jack" Keetley, as well known for his Pony Express riding as for his mining prowess. He reportedly purchased the famous Last Chance property at Bingham from the original locator for a horse and saddle, and paid for building a cabin on the claim with a six shooter. After working the property for a year, Mr. Keetley sold it for \$17,000. The claim has since yielded millions of dollars worth of ore.

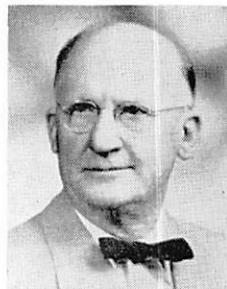
A generous man, Mr. Keetley was particularly fond of youngsters. Many residents of Wasatch County today who were youngsters during



John B. "Jack" Keetley, for whom the community of Keetley was named.

the years of construction of the Ontario-Daly Drain Tunnel remember "Jack" Keetley for his kindness to them as they romped over the hills under which his men were digging. Years later, George A. Fisher, prominent cattleman and land developer, named the community which developed in the valley below the mining project, Keetley, in honor of his "childhood hero."

The Keetley area was first prospected around 1875 and 1876. When David Keith and Thomas Kearns were prospecting in the mountains that produced the great mines of Park City, their fellow prospector, David Fisher, turned south and laid claim to the "Columbus," a tract which



George A. Fisher, who named the town of Keetley, and was its mayor.

was later incorporated with other holdings to form the "Star of Utah," which in turn became the New Park Mine.

The first major effort to produce ore in Wasatch County was the McCune Tunnel. This was driven into the mountains west of Keetley before the turn of the century, but to no avail. About the same time the McHenry Shaft was sunk in the same area, but the unfortunate prospectors, it was later discovered, missed a vast vein of ore by only 18 feet.

Another mining adventure, The St. Louis-Ontario, was conducted directly above the spot where the portal of the drain tunnel was later placed. This project also failed, perhaps because it was focused too high on the Blue Ledge slope.

In spite of these failures, the lure of gold and other precious metals enchanted many and prospecting continued. In the early 1900's the East Utah shaft was sunk, and modest fortunes sank with it. In 1905 the Columbus Tract on Bonanza Flat was worked until lack of capital ended the venture.

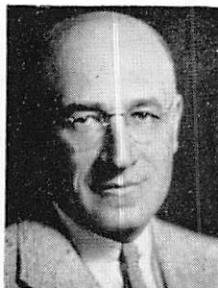
Further down the slope in the Glen Allen, sometimes known as the "Glencoe" excavation, hundreds of thousands of dollars were invested in determined efforts to locate pay dirt. A refining mill was constructed on the property through which discovered ore was reduced to concentrate. In 1907 John Fisher and Gail Fisher took a contract to transport this refined ore from the mill to the Denver and Rio Grande Depot in Heber City, a distance of about 12 miles. However, the Allen fortune was spent before the coveted silver vein was located.

The project "Vallejo" lay further south in the mountains west of Jordanelle, and was worked intermittently for several years, even though a heavy percentage of iron in the ore made transportation a serious problem.

William Trevithick and John Fisher leased the Vallejo property and supplied work for many Wasatch County miners and teamsters until this venture too ended in disaster. George McDonald, one of the teamsters, was headed toward Heber City with a wagon load of ore and when he drove onto the Provo River bridge northwest of the present Heber Light and Power plant, the bridge buckled, sending him and half his wagon one way and the team and the rest of the wagon and ore the other way. Mr. McDonald escaped alive, but the wagon and team were lost, and the bridge was gone. Because the ore from Vallejo could not command sufficient price to warrant construction of a new bridge and better road, the project failed.

Another persistent attempt at prospecting for ore in northern Wasatch County was the Nelson-Green, which was located in rolling hills some two miles east of Lee's Ranch. After several years of effort, the Nelson Brothers of Park City sold the property to Daniel Knold, who renamed it the Park Knold, and continued to work his claim with some profit.

The major mining development in the Keetley area began about 1921 when the Park Utah Mining Company was formed. The company con-



Oscar N. Friendly,
prominent mining ex-
ecutive who was large-
ly responsible for pin-
pointing the under-
ground wealth.

ducted systematic development work by which one of the richest ore bodies in Wasatch County was discovered. During the 1920's alone this company paid nearly three million dollars worth of dividends.

One of the persons largely responsible for pin-pointing this wealth near Keetley was Oscar N. Friendly, a native of Oregon who studied mining engineering at the University of California at Berkeley. During his summer vacation periods he worked at the old Highland Boy mine in Salt Lake's Bingham District, and also at the Daly West mine in Park City. His first full time job after graduation in 1907 was an engineer-surveyor for the Daly West property. In 1909 he became engineer and geologist for the Daly Judge Mining Co., the firm which later was the nucleus of the Park Utah Mining Company.

George W. Lamourne, head of the Daly Judge firm asked Mr. Friendly to work on classification of rock formations in the Keetley area, and it was through this work that Mr. Friendly found there was more than one occurrence of ore in the area. His development work disclosed ore bodies extending through much of the region.

Another major developer of the area was Paul H. Hunt, a native of Cleveland, Ohio, and a California schoolmate of Mr. Friendly. He served as general manager of the Park Utah Mining Company, and then in 1925 when the Judge, Daly West, Park Utah, Ontario and other properties were merged to form the Park Utah Consolidated Mining Co., Mr. Hunt was named manager and Mr. Friendly assistant general manager.

In addition to his leadership in mining, Mr. Hunt was also a member of the Wasatch County Commission and served in both houses of the Utah Legislature. He was also founder and president of the Associated Civic Clubs of Northern Utah. He retired from mining in 1955 and died in California on April 17, 1958.

As the Park Utah Mining Company was doing its development work in the 1920's in the Blue Ledge area, those owning claims on the



Paul H. Hunt, general manager of the mines at Keetley for many years, and prominent in Wasatch County civic and political circles.

south side of McHenry Canyon made concentrated efforts to reach hidden treasures they all felt lay in the mountain ranges.

One group of claimants organized the Star of Utah under the direction of Charles (Charlie) Moore and John Fisher. Several Wasatch County men participated in this mining work. By 1930 the prospects showed ore rich enough to make financial success possible, and then the great depression of the 1930's struck the area and the work was slowed down.

Jack Keeler, a bachelor whose eyesight was so poor he could scarcely



Harry R. Wallace,
early superintendent
of the Park Utah Con-
solidated Mines.

detect daylight from darkness, spent his lifetime in the area digging a tunnel which later proved to be headed directly for rich ore. However, old age and infirmity forced him to yield before he struck "pay dirt." He sold his claim to the Mayflower Corp., which was working from a different portal along with the Star of Utah group. Enough ore was transported by truck to Heber City from this portal that an extension spur of the Union Pacific Railroad was built to the property in 1941.

The Star of Utah and the Mayflower tunnel developments were eventually merged to form the New Park Mine, whose stock sold briskly on the New York Stock Exchange for several years.

This lead and zinc mining firm was a weird legal tangle when William Henry Harrison Cranmer took over as its president in 1934. The property was mortgaged, titles to its lands were clouded and there was a debt of some \$100,000. Mr. Cranmer borrowed money to clear liens against the title, sold small pieces of land to neighboring mining companies and struggled in many ways to secure sufficient capital to maintain operations.

Under Mr. Cranmer's leadership the New Park Mining Company has increased its property holdings from 1,100 acres to more than 10,000 acres. The Mayflower Mine has been modernized and a Mayflower Tunnel completed.

In recent years a depressed lead and zinc market has caused Mr. Cranmer to diversify New Park's holdings to overcome a slump in the company's mining operations. Now more of a holding company than an operating concern, New Park activity has embraced exploration in phosphate, potash, copper, gold, building stone, oil and uranium. Mr. Cranmer is also exploring and developing mineral lands in Wasatch County's Snake Creek Mining District.

New Park maintains its operating office at Keetley and its executive office in Salt Lake City. Gale A. Hansen is superintendent of mines at Keetley, with offices in the community's former school building.

The growth of Keetley as a community came largely as a result of the success of the Park Utah mine in the 1920's. The Ontario-Daly No. 2 Drain Tunnel had operated in the area since the late 1890's, but had never caused much community development. The tunnel, still operated by its owners, the United Park City Mines Company, was a dual blessing when it was completed. In addition to ridding the Ontario and Daly mines of excess water, it was a boon to farmers in the low-lands. Orson Hicken, David Hicken, Fred Hicken and others dug a canal to carry the waters down to the meadows.

Even before Keetley's mining boom, Mr. and Mrs. Gail Fisher lived in the area in a rambling farm house on the Fisher Ranch. When the Union Pacific Railroad came to the Keetley area in 1923 the community's future seemed secure, and Charles Roy Lenzi of Park City was hired to paint the houses and mine buildings that had been constructed around the Ontario-Daly tunnel. When the painting was completed, Mr. Lenzi

decided to settle in the new area. He brought his family from Park City and settled in one of the nine houses along the ridge of the hill east of the mine building. Other homes were occupied by Archie Henderson, Will O'Brien, William Luke, Roy Pettie, Paul Hunt, William Fife, Ralph Stringham and George D. Blood. Later a house was built on the side of the road going down the ridge. Frank Hyde and later Harry Wallace, superintendent of the Park Utah Consolidated Mines, lived in this home. Another five families built homes in the canyon back of the mine building. These were Charles Welch, Al Ross, E. A. Hewitt, Robert Hyde and William Haueter. Mine buildings included an office, shops, boiler room, boarding house, commissary and two bunk houses. Later, two more bunk houses were built to accommodate the 500 to 600 men who came to the area in its boom days.

George A. Fisher, who did much of the land development in the area, supervised most of Keetley's growth. He built five modern homes, a combination store and gas station, and later an apartment house. He served as mayor of Keetley from the 1920's until his death in July, 1954. As mayor he directed the erection of an imposing school building.

Mr. Fisher, as mentioned earlier, also named the community in honor of Jack Keetley. This name created an interesting condition when postal service was inaugurated in the summer of 1923. Charles Roy Lenzi was named as postmaster and the service was very well received in the community. However, George Blood, acting superintendent of mines, discovered in the official community records that the town's name had been incorrectly recorded as "Keatley." A sign had even been placed over the post office with this incorrect spelling.

When the error was brought to the attention of the Postmaster General in Washington, he had to cancel the appointment of Charles Lenzi as postmaster, then recorded the name correctly and reappointed Mr. Lenzi as postmaster. This was done in November, 1923. Mr. Lenzi served continuously as Keetley's postmaster until 1952 when he retired and the post office was discontinued.



Charles Roy Lenzi,
postmaster of Keetley
from 1923 to 1952.



and Lettie Lenzi, his
wife and assistant
postmaster.

One of the most grueling tasks connected with mining in Keetley was hauling ore to Heber City before the railroad came to the area. Loads were weighed in at John A. Fortie's weighing station, and then the teamsters drove the distance to Heber's railroad depot. Some of the teamsters who shared the difficult assignment were James Provost, William Provost, William D. Murray, Bert Murray, John (Jack) Casper, Tom Harper, Craig Fisher, Ewing Peterson, Henry Clegg, John Noakes, Frank Hicken, George Giles, Hyrum Winterton, Theodore Jasperson, Moroni Casper, Ray Davis, Leland Wootton, Addison O. Moulton, Henry Baird, Alwin Baird, John (Jack) Turner, Tom Rasband, Don Rasband, Arthur Moulton, Ernest Hicken, David Murdock, Clifford McDonald, Otto McDonald, and William Holmes.

Depressed mining conditions in recent years have resulted in a slowing down at Keetley. Many families have moved away, but the community is far from a "ghost town." Those who have remained carry on an active life in working at the mines, engaging in farming and operating the motel and other businesses along much traveled U.S. Highway 40.

The intrigue of prospecting for gold and other precious metals will probably keep Keetley alive forever. The fortunes that have been lost in fruitless shafts and barren tracts will never discourage some from believing that there are still new fortunes to be made.

Typical of this is the case of "Pete" Johnson, who prospected for years in Dutch Canyon. About 1923 he proposed to some fellow miners at the Park Utah that they join together in a prospecting venture. Roy Lenzi, George Olson, Lee Johnson, Charles Smith and Bert Lindsay agreed to grub-stake "Pete" in his efforts to find ore.

For more than a quarter of a century the claimants referred to their claim as the "Lost Capital of Poverty Gulch." However, in recent years "Pete" passed away, and when his estate was settled the claim was sold to the New Park Mining Company, and each of the participants received at least double their original investment.

With many others, they still believe that gold lies concealed in "them thar hills!"

CHAPTER THIRTY-THREE

The "Other Faces" of Wasatch

Any area that reaches the century mark in its growth stands as another witness to the most common phenomenon of life—change. Wasatch County is no exception. Prosperous Provo Valley has flourished as men have changed the landscape and introduced improved, new ways of living.

Some areas of Wasatch County have changed more than others. The "boom and bust" area of Soldiers Summit was once a flourishing community and now is a ghost town. Hailstone or Elkhorn was the scene of a prosperous lumbering operation and now is little more than a widened highway. Developments were begun in both Provo Canyon and Daniels Canyon, and these, too, have given way to new highway projects. Still another changing area in the extreme north east part of the county is Strawberry Reservoir, a delightful resort and fishing spot, now undergoing a transition through conservation and wildlife practices.

SOLDIERS SUMMIT

Tragedy, a railroad boom and now near oblivion are the brief steps of history in Soldiers Summit, one of the few communities in Wasatch County that lies outside Provo Valley.

The ghost town of today had its beginning about 1862 in the midst of tragedy. Soldiers from Johnston's Army that had been stationed at Camp Floyd were recalled to aid in the Civil War. Desiring to return to the East as quickly as possible many of the soldiers started up Spanish Fork Canyon along the pass between the Colorado Basin and the Great Basin. Caught in a blizzard common to the high mountain country, they died from exposure. The bodies were buried near the pass at a spot which became known as "Soldiers Summit" in their honor.

Years later as railroads began operating in the state the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad found it advantageous to establish a traffic control point at the summit. Extra locomotives were needed to pull the trains over the pass, and the crews that operated these engines were based at Soldiers Summit. A round-house was built there to be used in turning the locomotives around, and the area began to flourish.

In 1919 a real estate firm headed by H. C. Means began to promote the area in a development program. The government, which at that time was operating the railroads, threw its support behind the development and the boom was on.

Soldiers Summit was incorporated as a city in 1921 by H. O. Means,



Students in the schoolroom at Soldiers Summit, with Charles Bronson, teacher, standing in the rear of the room.

W. L. Dean and Fred C. Ferron. The first mayor was Jerry R. Springer who was deputy sheriff and operator of a coal yard. At the time of incorporation, the city had a population of more than 1,000.

One of the first major projects after incorporation was a "cinder project." The active chamber of commerce, railroad employees and school officials hauled cinders on all the main walks and streets to make it possible to travel in stormy, muddy weather.

Businesses grew up quickly in the new town, and were mainly based around railroad activity. There were general merchandise stores, restaurants, movie and entertainment houses, eating, rooming and boarding houses and other miscellaneous establishments.

School were also built to accommodate the more than 200 students who lived in the community at the time of incorporation. Five teachers were hired, a new school building of modern design was erected. Charles E. Bronson was named principal of the school.

Churches likewise were established, with the LDS ward located in the Nebo Stake of Utah County. Bishop Bills was the first bishop of the ward. The Baptists also established a church with a resident clergyman.

During the boom years, a wax mine of high purity was discovered just east of the town. The wax was dug out in large lumps, melted, refined and shipped east for industrial use. As many as a dozen men were hired at the time.

In later years, changes in railroad policy and the development of powerful engines that would negotiate the mountain passes without help,

as well as diversion of traffic to other routes, brought the downfall of Soldiers Summit. Many of the railroad facilities were removed, and with them went the people.

Today the ghost town has only a school with 12 pupils and one teacher. The businesses are few, and depend entirely on highway traffic for their support.

HAILSTONE

Hailstone, or Elkhorn as it has been known at times, was homesteaded in 1864 and 1865 in an area about nine miles north of Heber. The original settlers were William Paret Hailstone, Ann Davis Hailstone, William Davis and William Denton Moulton. During the time of homesteading William Davis married Mary Goddard Collins and William Moulton married Mary Lee and then later Mary Ann Davis.

Each of the original settlers homesteaded large acreages. They built small, log homes until larger dwellings could be constructed. One of the most elegant homes was built in 1877 by William Moulton, who prospered in many business ventures.

The house was constructed from sandstone brought from the Lake Creek area. Two front bedrooms were for his wives Mary and Mary Ann. Between the bedrooms was a large, beautiful parlor. There were two staircases leading to the upper story which included several more bedrooms. The house had two bathrooms, a luxury for its day, a huge, almost



The first log house in Hailstone. Owned by William Davis. Shown here on the horse is Rex Blackley.



The William Denton Moulton home built in 1877 in Hailstone. This home was a well known spot on the stage coach line. It was one of the showplaces in the valley in the early days.

"refrigerator like" pantry, three full rooms and a vegetable cellar in the basement. The floors were cedar, an inch and a half thick.

Mr. Moulton prospered in selling supplies to mining camps at Park City. He set up a complete spread on his ranch to handle his business, including a two-story milk shed with a pipeline leading to the dairy room in the house and another pipe line leading back to the calf shed for skim milk. There was a large slaughter house, an ice house and a well inside the barn. For its day it was very complete.

The house became so well known that the stage coach line from Heber City to Salt Lake built a side road so that passengers could view both back and front of the home and its surroundings.

When Mr. Moulton died his brother-in-law Orson H. Lee became foreman and owner of the property and for 30 years carried on the same work, selling supplies to mining camps as Mr. Moulton did. His three sons helped in the operation, and one son, Fay Lee, owned the property until it was torn down in 1959 to make way for new highway developments.

Others who came to the Hailstone area to homestead included Henry Cluff, Henry H. Walker, Benjamin Norris, John Butterly, Edward Dillon, John Swift and a Mr. Walkey. A daughter of the Hailstones, Emily, and her husband, Joseph Morris, operated the original Hailstone property, and their sons Harry, Moroni and Rodney and then the sons of Harry Morris took over the operation.

When William Davis died in 1891 his property was taken over by his sons William H. and Robert Davis. In 1939 some of the land was sold to the New Park Mining Company and the remaining part was sold to the LDS Church for a welfare farm.

The Henry Cluff property was sold to James and Sarah McDonald who later sold it to George A. Fisher, the founder of Keetley and Gail

Fisher—they built a number of small homes on the property which he rented to men working at the Park Utah Mine.

The Benjamin Norris property was known for an American Flag that he painted on a cliff near his home. The flag can be seen from the highway, and was repainted yearly under the direction of Isabelle Baum who maintained the tradition until her death since then it has been painted by Veterans of Foreign Wars of Heber.

Hailstone's greatest industrial development, apart from its support to the mining industry, came in 1929 when the Great Lakes Timber Company was established by Elmer Peterson, a Denver lumberman, and Michael J. Sweeney, a veteran western timberman. The lumbering operation prospered and in 1933 Mr. Sweeney became general manager and then sole owner in 1946. The company continued with its headquarters at Hailstone until 1960 when it moved to LaPoint in Unitah County. Before it moved from Hailstone the company was one of the largest industrial lumber and timber companies in the country. Recreational developments in forest land had reduced the available cutting timber in the Hailstone area of the Wasatch National Forest, which necessitated the move away from the area.

Schools and a branch of the Church existed for a time in Hailstone. The first school and a small cabin across the road from the William D. Moulton home. George Wootton was the first teacher and taught just one year. The next school was held in a little log cabin near the Cluff home and continued there several years until a larger building was constructed near Keetley to handle all the school children in the area. The Elkhorn Branch of the Church also held its meetings here.

A new, red brick school house was finally built in Keetley and was used by all the families in the area until the Wasatch School Board consolidated schooling in the Heber schools.

Some farming and dairy operations still continue at Hailstone, but motorists driving through the area on a new, widened highway hardly slow down now as they pass through what used to be homes, farms and buildings of a very happy people.

PROVO CANYON

Settlers first coming to Provo Valley traveled through Provo Canyon, and some were intrigued enough by its beauty and potential that they began to settle at spots through the canyon. Several resorts and fun spots some of which were in the Wasatch County area were established.

One of the most colorful canyon characters was a Scotsman, William "Billy" Ferguson. He settled in the canyon about 1863 as operator of toll gates at Spring Dell and Vivian Park. Midway between Provo City and Heber he built a famous roadhouse with surrounding camping spots and fishing areas. He especially enjoyed flowers, pets and fruit trees. His friends called him a "born optimist" for he found happiness in every-

thing, especially his mountain home. Visitors enjoyed looking through his scrapbooks, and the many paintings and pictures he displayed.

Being a true Scotsman, he always celebrated the birthday anniversary of Robert Burns on January 25th of each year. He danced the "Highland Fling" like no one else around, to the delight of all the Scots who came to join with him in these entertainments.

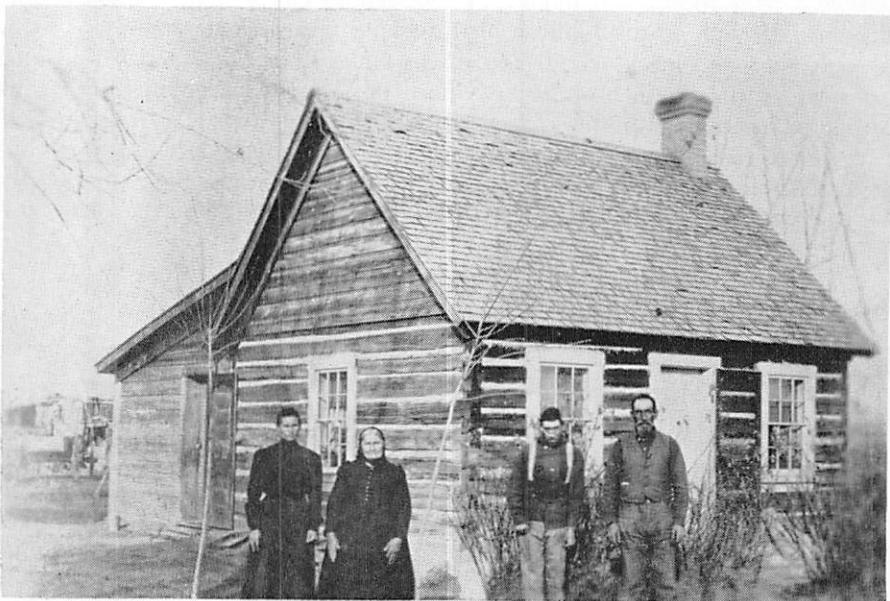
His life had an unfortunate ending as he was buried one wintery night in a huge snowslide that covered completely his home, his pets and all his possessions.

DANIELS CANYON

One of the highest and most scenic spots in Wasatch County is Daniels Canyon, which rises to a height of some 8,000 feet. It was first developed by settlers in the valley who sought summer range lands for their livestock. It was also a popular spot from which settlers took timber to build their homes and other buildings.

Through the canyon, which has very narrow, high, rugged sides, runs a stream of crystal clear water. The canyon sides are covered with grass, shrubs, mahogany, scrub oak and maple trees, quaken aspens and many varieties of pine and fir trees along with service berries, elder berries and choke cherries.

Hyrum Oaks was one of the first settlers of Provo Valley to take up ground at the mouth of Daniels Canyon. Tom Brown, a relative of



The old Hyrum Oaks home built on his homestead farm at the mouth of Daniels Canyon.

Mr. Oaks, also built a home in the creek bottoms. Mr. Oaks went through the canyon into the Strawberry Valley to cut wild hay for his stock, and then in 1879, with the help of William Bethers, surveyed a canal at the north end of Strawberry Valley to bring water over into Daniels Canyon. Mr. Oaks also operated a sawmill in the canyon. Just above the Oaks home lived Joe Jacobs and Jim Ivie. Others who lived in the canyon included Ben Bromley, Eli Gordon, Swen Bjorkman, Ab Shelton, Bob and Liza Winterton, Giles and John Winterton. Some who operated sawmills or had other interests in the canyon included William Bethers, the Cleggs, the Parkers, Cory Hanks, John Turner, Patrick McQuire, the Alexanders and the Noakes, the Formans and Charles E. Thacker.

In 1896 a flurry of railroad development occurred in the canyon. The "Wasatch Wave" of August 14, 1896 reported the following:

"The corps of the Rio Grande Western surveyors who have been running a line through Daniels Canyon for the past month, commencing at the summit this side of Strawberry Valley, are down to the mouth of the canyon and will soon have the works completed to Heber. As has been previously stated in these columns, the main line of the new railroad will run through Daniels Canyon and tap the reservation country and Colorado points, thus making Heber the central point in this valley and from where a branch line will be run over to Park City."

Like so many other plans of the day, this railroad "dream" never materialized. However, a narrow, twisting trail through the canyon became in later years part of a transcontinental highway system. The trail crossed the canyon stream by fording shallow plates. At one time a group of photographers were enroute to Vernal for some work with a ten-foot-wide house on wheels. They hired David Thacker to haul the outfit by team, and in order to make any distance he had to stop every few miles and chop out the willows through the canyon.

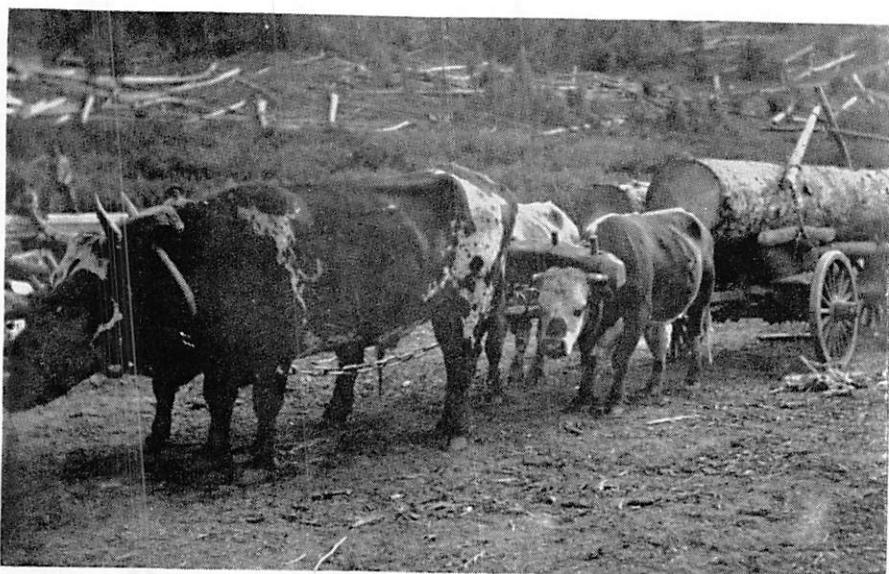
With the development of U.S. Highway 40, the Daniels Canyon trail became a vital part of the highway. Cattle and sheep are trucked over the road to their summer ranges and hundreds of thousands of tourists use the highway every year. The view from Daniels Canyon into Provo Valley is an awe inspiring sight and provides a fine introduction to the valley for those coming from the east.

In recent years the U.S. Forest Service has established a recreational spot, the Lodge-Pole Camp in the canyon and has also a park near Whiskey Springs, where travelers can refresh themselves with clear, sparkling spring water.

STRAWBERRY LAKE

Many early settlers in Wasatch County looked to the Strawberry Valley for water needs. The valley seemed a natural reservoir site and many felt a resort trade could also be built around such a reservoir.

One who dreamed about the reservoir and then did something about it was Henry Gardner, state senator from Spanish Fork in Utah County.



This rare picture shows the tedious method of logging employed in the Strawberry Valley during its early development.

He and others convinced the Bureau of Reclamation of the value of the project and aided in the Bureau's purchase of some 56,000 acres of choice range and grazing country from out of the Indian reservation.

The dam and reservoir were completed by the Bureau of Reclamation in 1912. There are some 8,600 acres under water and about 45,500 acres in the area used for range lands. A unique feature of the project is a four-mile-long tunnel that provides the outlet from the bottom of the lake. The tunnel is at the opposite end of the lake from the dam and takes the water from the Colorado Drainage system to the Salt Lake Drainage system. At one point the tunnel is 1,700 feet under the mountains. Water from the reservoir is used for irrigation in the south end of Utah Valley.

From the beginning the reservoir proved to be a popular fishing and resort area. Boating became popular, both for fishing in the deep waters and for sport. Some of the largest native and rainbow trout ever caught in the state have come from Strawberry Lake. Many deer are brought out of the mountains that surround the lake each hunting season.

At its peak there are some 500 private cabins and four commercial fishing camps on the shores of the lake. As many as 1,500 boats have been on the lake at one time.

The first commercial resort and camp was operated by Charles, Jim and George A. Madsen. Later, George A. Madsen and his wife Nettie, established their own camp and made it famous for excellent food.

The camp is now operated by their son, G. Frank Madsen and his wife Chloe, who still have an excellent dining room.

The original Madsen Brothers Camp is now operated by Tony Madsen, a son of Charles. It, along with the Fred Clark Camp and the Howard Carpenter Camp, are popular gathering places for fishermen and sportsmen.

CHAPTER THIRTY-FOUR

Wasatch Women

Women, according to one writer, were made to be loved and not understood. Yet, other writers have produced thousands of books and articles in an attempt to understand them, in trying not to underestimate their power and in some way hoping to explain how the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world.

Women of Wasatch County, however, need no lengthy dissertations to explain their motives or actions. Since the earliest days of settlement when they supported their husbands with their hands as well as their hearts, they have toiled to make their homes and communities better places in which to live.

Preceding chapters have told how Wasatch women took an active part in Church affairs, how they improved the social and cultural aspects of their areas and how some pursued successful teaching, business or political careers.

One indication of the respect accorded women in Wasatch County is the selection each year of a county "Mother of the Year."

This tribute on a county basis began in 1954 and has continued yearly since that time. The first woman to be honored was Mrs. Charles N. (Sarah Jane Wood) Broadbent. A daughter of Samuel and Josephine K. Chatterly Wood, Mrs. Broadbent was born in Cedar City on July 3, 1882. She was lovingly known as "Jennie," and was chosen for her cheerfulness, graciousness and sincere friendliness. She has devoted many years of unselfish service to her family, the Church and to Wasatch County. She passed away on March 26, 1959.

Mrs. Henry T. (Emily Springer) Coleman was chosen Mother of the Year in 1955. A gifted and talented person, she shared her graciousness with all whom she knew or met. Her family, her Church and Midway, the place of her birth and her life, were her loves in life. She was born September 6, 1868 in Midway, a daughter of Nathan C. and Matilda Robey Springer, and died 92 years later on March 15, 1961.

Chosen in 1956 was Mrs. Dick (Christina K. Lindsay) Duke, who previously had been a "Grandmother of the Year" in the county during 1948. She was affectionately known as "Aunt Teen," and was honored for endearing herself to family and friends through years of service. She was born in Heber on March 5, 1873, a daughter of James and Agnes Watson Lindsay.

Mrs. J. T. (Marvel M. Lay) Murdock, was crowned as Wasatch "Mother" in 1957. Always interested in the welfare of her fellowmen,